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LATE FALL HARVESTING, PLOWING, SOWING, AND RURAL ELECTRIFICATION IN USSR AGRICULTURE

/Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources./

Latvian SSR

Digging and haulage of sugar beets has been generally completed in kolkhozes of Daugavpilskaya Oblast. Due to application of advanced agricultural techniques, most kolkhozes obtained 70-80 more quintals of beets per hectare than in 1951.(1)

Belorussian SSR

MTS of Polesskaya Oblast have fulfilled the 1952 plan; in terms of soft plowing, they worked 150,000 more hectares of land than in 1951. As compared with 1940, 2.5 times as many tractors and combines were in use on kolkhoz fields of the oblast in 1952.

About 90 rural electric power stations in the oblast supply power to hundreds of motors. In some kolkhozes of the oblast, intrafarm transport has been mechanized; in some, electric milking machines are used and sheep are shorn with electrically operated clippers.(2)

Ukrainian SSR

The following table shows the percentage fulfillment of various operations in kolkhozes of Dnepropetrovskaya and Zaporozhskaya oblasts, as of 10 November (3):

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STATE	X	NAVY	X	NSRB		DISTRIBUTION									
ARMY	X	AIR	X	FBI											

Operation	Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast	Zaporozhskaya Oblast
Maize harvested	75	79
Fodder root crops harvested	94	75
Winter fallow plowed	76	87
Coarse fodder procured	95	115
Ensilage stored	97	108

While Zaporozhskaya Oblast is the largest nonirrigated cotton-growing oblast in the USSR, cotton is grown only in four southern rayons of Denpropetrovskaya Oblast, namely, Apostolovskiy, Nikopol'skiy, Tomakovskiy, and Shirokovskiy rayons. An oblast administration for cotton growing has been created in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast to supervise growing of this crop; Putiy is chief of the administration.(3)

MTS of Khar'kovskaya Oblast have fulfilled the 1952 plan for tractor work. The average output per tractor in the oblast increased from 675 hectares of soft plowing in 1951 to 700 hectares in 1952.(3)

Georgian SSR

The gross grain harvest in the republic is to be more than doubled by 1955 as compared with 1950. In 1955, the area occupied by tea plantations in the republic is to increase to 71,600 hectares and the area occupied by citrus plantation to 30,000 hectares.(4)

Kolkhozes of the republic are completing the sowing of winter wheat; 75,000 more hectares of this basis crop have been sown than in 1951.

MTS play a leading role in the development of grain growing in the republic. Plowing in kolkhozes of the republic is 70 percent mechanized. The crisscross method of sowing was used on twice as large an area as in 1951. Close-row drills were used on a wide scale for the first time.

During the first 2 years of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, 26 new MTS were organized in the republic.(2)

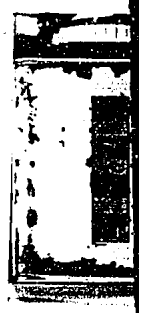
In the postwar period, more than 20 kolkhoz hydroelectric power stations have been built in Adzharskaya ASSR.(5)

RSFSR

Every year, agricultural crops are being grown farther north in Arkhangel'skaya Oblast. In charge of work for growing agricultural crops beyond the Arctic Circle is the Nar'yan-Mar Experimental Station of the Scientific Research Institute of Arctic Agriculture and Animal Husbandry. On the fields, in hothouses, and in hotbeds of the station, large harvests of potatoes, cabbage, tomatoes, cucumbers, beets, carrots, and onions are grown.

Station workers have developed agrotechnical measures for growing potatoes and cabbage in the open. Level tracts not subject to flooding during the spring flood season are used for these crops; the land is plowed in the fall to a depth of 18-20 centimeters and then winter fallowed. Each hectare receives an application of 100 tons of manure or 60-80 tons of compost. Potatoes and vegetables are planted on ridges.

In the far north, yields of up to 450 quintals of cabbage and 185 quintals of potatoes per hectare are obtained.(1)



In 1952, 21 rural electric power stations were put into operation in Krasnoyarskiy Kray. It is planned to complete construction of 18 electric power stations by the end of the year.(6)

A second crop of potatoes has been grown on thousands of hectares of kolkhoz land in the Crimea. Harvesting of this crop has begun.

Many kolkhozes used the method tested by the Crimean Affiliate of the Academy of Sciences, planting freshly harvested first-crop potatoes as seed for the second crop. Wide application of this method would promote successful solution of the seed problem in the southern USSR.(7)

Four rural electric power stations are located on the Oredezh River in Gatchinskiy Rayon, Leningradskaya Oblast. They are the Daymishchenskaya GES, Rozhdestvenskaya GES, Siverskaya GES, and Belogorskaya GES. The four GES supply many kolkhozes, two MTS, and the Oblast Agricultural Experimental Station with power. The four GES are interconnected into a unified power system by high-voltage lines. Prior to being interconnected, the four GES had an output of 738,000 kilowatt-hours annually; now, their annual output has risen to 1,500,000 kilowatt-hours. The number of motors in kolkhozes served by the GES has also doubled.(8)

In 1952, kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Primorskiy Kray raised a good crop of soybeans, threshing an average of 2-3 more quintals of beans from each hectare in the kray than in 1951. The record yield was obtained on an experimental plot of Sovkhoz No 6 in Molotovskiy Rayon where 36.2 quintals of beans were threshed from each of two hectares.(3)

Every year, the number of hydroelectric power stations on the numerous tributaries of the Kama River is increasing. Operations have been electrified in hundred of kolkhozes. Recently, construction of the Gorno-Lugovaya State Hydroelectric Power Station was begun. This will be the 352d hydroelectric power station built in the western Urals.(4)

Uzbek SSR

During the postwar years, the irrigated sown area in the republic increased by 200,000 hectares.(8)

Harvesting of alfalfa seed has been concluded in kolkhozes of Bukharskaya Oblast. Many kolkhozes obtained a high yield, and kolkhozes of the oblast now have at their disposal twice as much seed as in 1951. In 1953, the area sown to alfalfa will be expanded by several thousand hectares.(9)

In 1952, there was a possibility that the cotton growers of the republic would be able to complete the cotton harvest early in November. The weather was dry and sunny. But the plan has not been fulfilled and so far deliveries of cotton to the state have been proceeding very slowly. The main reasons for lagging cotton deliveries are poor labor organization and poor labor discipline.(10)

SOURCES

1. Sotsialisticheskoye Zemledeliye, 11 Nov 52
2. Ibid., 15 Nov 52
3. Ibid., 14 Nov 52
4. Pravda, 10 Nov 52
5. Sotsialisticheskoye Zemledeliye, 16 Nov 52
6. Ibid., 19 Nov 52
7. Izvestiya, 16 Nov 52
8. Sotsialisticheskoye Zemledeliye, 12 Nov 52
9. Sovetskoye Khlopkovodstvo, 12 Nov 52
10. Ibid., 19 Nov 52

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